

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

12 May 2015

Effective Date: 29 Sep 2016

Task Number: 71-9-1520

Task Title: Plan to Establish Maritime Superiority (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth, KS foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	JP 3-32	Command and Control for Joint Maritime Operations	Yes	Yes

Conditions: The command is conducting operations as a Joint Task Force (JTF) or as a Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) headquarters. The command's headquarters receives liaison, unit, and individual augmentees. The command receives an operations order from higher headquarters. The commander issues guidance on establishing maritime superiority in the joint operations area. The command establishes communications with subordinate and adjacent units and higher headquarters. The mission command system is operational and processing information. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The staff prepares plans to establish maritime superiority to achieve dominance of one force over another that permits the conduct of maritime operations by the former and its related land, maritime, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force in accordance with the commanders intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

Live Fire Required: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Assess	
Operational Environment			Training Environment (LV/C)	Training/Authorized % of Leaders Present at	% of Soldiers Present at	External Eval	% Performance Measures 'GO'	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'	Task Assessment
BDE & Above										
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	IAW unit CATS statement.	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	80-89%	T
			75-84%			80-90%		T-		
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day		65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%	<All	<=79%	P	
60-64%			60-74%	51-64%		P-				
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%		<=50%			U	

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements
Cue: None

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk Management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+ 1. The commander establishes the size, shape, and positioning of a maritime area of operations to:			
a. Decentralize execution of maritime component operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Allow movement, maneuver, and employment of weapons systems and the space to fight at extended ranges.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Provide operational depth for logistics and protection for the maritime force.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Allow for independent supporting operations of subordinate maritime elements.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Enable the synchronized employment of forces across all components.	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. The staff integrates and synchronizes maneuver, fires, and interdiction by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Facilitating integration and synchronization of maritime forces.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Designating target priority, effects, and timing of fires within the maritime area of operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Coordinating with commands performing theater-wide functions to plan and execute operations within the maritime area of operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Exercising specified authority and direction over forces in the accomplishment of the assigned mission.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Maintaining liaison with components to provide timely coordination and to achieve unity of effort.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Directing the maritime component command to:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Develop a maritime plan to support the joint force concept of operations and objectives.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Develop maritime courses of action within the framework of the assigned objective or mission, the forces available, and the commander's intent.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Determine forces required and coordinate deployment planning in support of the selected courses of action.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Recommend the employment, support, coordination, and assessment of maritime forces.	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. The staff receives input from the maritime component command that includes:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Coordinating and deconflicting airspace, land-space, waterspace, fire support coordination measures, target priorities, electromagnetic spectrum use, and cyberspace operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Providing the maritime perspective of the operational environment to optimize intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and associated processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems throughout the joint force.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Recommending actions regarding sealift and seabasing, the movement of supporting forces, and coordination of the movement or maneuver of component forces through the maritime area of operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Planning and employing operational fires to conduct multidimensional attacks on adversary centers of gravity by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Selecting and prioritizing targets.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Providing fire support to movements, maneuver, and operations to control territory, populations, airspace, and key waters.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Countering air and missile threats by destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Interdicting enemy capabilities by diverting, disrupting, delaying, or destroying enemy military surface capabilities before their effective use against friendly forces or achievement of their objectives.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) Conducting strategic attack against military, political, and economic targets to achieve strategic objectives.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(6) Employing information-related capabilities to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp adversary decision-making processes.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(7) Assessing the effectiveness and performance of fires and the contribution to the larger operation or objective.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Preserving maritime force fighting potential through active defensive measures, passive defensive measures, the application of technology and procedures.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Coordinating sustainment delivery for all forces operating from a sea base.	N/A	N/A	N/A
+ 4. The commander directs the maritime component command to establish maritime superiority by:			
a. Conducting surface warfare operations to destroy or neutralize enemy naval forces and merchant vessels by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Establishing modes for sensors and weapons systems.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Designating and assigning targets to weapons systems.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Attacking and exploiting the tactical advantage.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Employing sensors to support battle damage assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) Employing defensive countermeasures.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Conducting air and missile defense to enable tactical force execution of decentralized operations by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Establishing engagement and self-defense zones.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Contributing to the joint air defense plan using shore-based and organic airborne early warning, fighter aircraft, surface-to-air missiles, and electronic warfare systems.	N/A	N/A	N/A

(3) Establishing a maritime air defense region and appointing a commander.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Conducting antisubmarine warfare to control the undersea portion of the operational area by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Integrating joint forces and air, land, maritime, space, and special operations capabilities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Detecting, identifying, tracking, and engaging enemy submarines.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Designating enemy submarines as time-sensitive targets.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Neutralizing enemy submarines prior to getting underway by targeting enemy naval facilities and disrupting critical infrastructure supporting submarine operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Conducting mine warfare to degrade enemy capabilities and to counter enemy-laid mines to permit friendly maneuver by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Employing mines offensively or defensively to restrict the movement of surface ships and submarines or to deny free access to ports, harbors, and rivers, as well as movement through sea lines of communication.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Reducing the threat and effect of enemy-laid sea mines on friendly naval forces and seaborne logistic force access to and transit of selected waterways.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Nominating enemy mine manufacturing and storage facilities or mine laying platforms for inclusion on joint target lists.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Establishing a system of transit routes to minimize exposure in potentially mined waters.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) Minehunting and minesweeping by maritime and air forces to protect the force and to prevent the enemy from re-seeding areas cleared of mines.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Conducting strike warfare to attack targets ashore by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Employing ballistic or cruise missiles, aircraft, naval surface fires, Marines, and special operations forces to gain access.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Neutralizing advanced anti-ship cruise missiles prior to surface forces coming within their range.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Attacking surface targets at sea at extended ranges from the strike group.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Integrating or coordinating carrier air wing resources with TOMAHAWK land-attack missile missions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Conducting and supporting amphibious operations by shaping the amphibious objective area prior to the commencement of the operation by establishing maritime and air superiority.	N/A	N/A	N/A
g. Providing naval surface fire support to other joint force components or an amphibious force by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Attaching naval surface fire support spotting teams to maneuvering forces for fire support coordination.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Assigning a ship in direct support to each assault battalion to deliver fires.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Assigning a ship in general support to attack targets in accordance with a published schedule of fires.	N/A	N/A	N/A
h. Conducting information operations to disrupt and degrade adversary decision making and command and control systems, while protecting friendly systems.	N/A	N/A	N/A
i. Conducting maritime interception operations to enforce sanctions against other nations in support of United Nations Security Council resolutions and/or prevent the transport of restricted goods by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Identifying, tracking, diverting, or seizing identified materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Disposing of identified goods that are not to enter or leave a specified nation.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Questioning the suspect vessel master during boarding.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Reporting initial contact, boarding summaries, challenge summaries, diversion reports, and after action reports.	N/A	N/A	N/A

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-9-5200	Assess the Operational Situation	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5300	Prepare Plans (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5400	Control Subordinate Operational Forces (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-6500	Provide Security for Operational Forces (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-TA-5310	Conduct Operational Mission Analysis for Theater Army	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-LDR-5003	Use the Mission Order Technique	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-2300	Perform Information Collection	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5111	Conduct the Military Decisionmaking Process	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5144	Develop a Running Estimate	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5145	Conduct Risk Management	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
OP 1.5.2	Provide Maritime Superiority

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
71-30	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability (JLCCTC) Objective System	DVC	1

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. .

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination.